

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

REGINALD DONELL RICE,	§	
	§	
Petitioner,	§	
	§	
v.	§	Case No. 3:17-cv-03114-K (BT)
	§	
LORIE DAVIS, <i>Director TDCJ-CID</i> ,	§	
	§	
Respondent.	§	

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and an Order of the District Court, this case has been referred to the United States Magistrate Judge. The findings, conclusions and recommendation of the Magistrate Judge follow:

I.

Petitioner filed this petition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. On November 27, 2017, the Court sent Petitioner a notice of deficiency because he failed to pay the filing fee or file a proper motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*. The deficiency notice informed Petitioner that failure to cure the deficiency within thirty days, could result in dismissal of the petition. More than thirty days have passed and Petitioner has failed to comply with the Court's Order.

II.

Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure allows a court to dismiss an action *sua sponte* for failure to prosecute or for failure to comply with the federal rules or any court order. *Larson v. Scott*, 157 F.3d 1030, 1031 (5th Cir. 1998). “This authority [under Rule 41(b)] flows from the court’s inherent power to control its docket and prevent undue delays in the disposition of pending cases.” *Boudwin v. Graystone Ins. Co., Ltd.*, 756 F.2d 399, 401 (5th Cir. 1985) (citing *Link v. Wabash, R.R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 82 S.Ct. 1386 (1962)). Petitioner has failed to comply with the Court’s order. Accordingly, the petition should be dismissed for want of prosecution.

III.

The Court recommends that the petition for writ of habeas corpus be DISMISSED without prejudice for want of prosecution pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b).

SIGNED February 2, 2018.


REBECCA RUTHERFORD
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT**

A copy of the magistrate judge's findings, conclusions, and recommendation ("FCR") shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this FCR must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U. S. C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's FCR where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the Magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F. 3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).